



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

The more the compromise plan for determining the result of the Presidential election is discussed the greater becomes the number of its adherents. The Senate of Minnesota, the merchants of Boston, and Harrisburg, and Burlington, and Mr. Carl Schurz are the latest adherents. The Hayes ring, however, are opposing it with all the forces at their command, including Blaine, who, it had been previously reported would support it; but the probability of its passage is so strong that they have lost hope, and, in their despair, are abusing the members of their own party. The President's organ, Mr. Murtagh, says "there is either infirmity or cowardice in the republican camp. Some of our leaders whose duty it was in the heat of battle to stand by the guns, have shown the white feather. In order to avoid the threatening ill of the democratic party they have fled to other hills they know not of, by attempting to contravene the fundamental law by which the Union is held together. It is no little chagrin and humiliation after the republican party has stood firmly by the Constitution during sixteen years of national life to find that its leaders in an emergency like the present are weak enough to form a contrivance which has no savor of constitutionality about it. Which is the influence that has affected our leaders—cowardice or infirmity?"

Prospects of an amicable settlement of the Turkish question are still favorable, notwithstanding the abrupt and unsatisfactory termination of the Conference. In a speech by Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, delivered at Liverpool, last night, he said he considered that the Turks had acted on ill advice, and undertaken a grave responsibility in rejecting the friendly proposals of the conference; but Turkey had in this rejection done what she, in her free right, thought to be for the best, and he was unable to understand the language of those who apparently desired to turn the conduct of Turkey into a cause of offense for Europe. Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, at the same time and place, said: "I believe there is a better chance for the preservation of the peace of Europe and for the better government of the Turkish Christians than there has hitherto been."

Mr. John G. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, says, respecting the compromise plan, "It is a measure which has been forced upon the republican-Senate by the menaces of the democratic party for the sole purpose of maneuvering President elect Hayes out of the position to which he has been constitutionally elected." The regard which the radicals now entertain for the Constitution is most remarkable when the treatment that instrument lately received at their hands is remembered.

The radicals are endeavoring to defeat the compromise bill by inducing Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, to refuse to accept the place assigned him on the tribunal, and with that object in view their newspapers are republishing an account of an interview with him, in which he is said to have already formed and expressed an opinion in the case he will be called upon to try.

Gen. Grant once said that the party of which he is the representative had too heavy a load to carry. As his party would not throw off any of that load, the country and time are doing it for them, and that rapidly. A heavy drag was removed yesterday when John A. Logan was dropped, and when the man who made the remark falls off, next March, the party will be able to get along easily.

President Grant finding that the radical Senate, which, now that the probability of his holding over has decreased considerably, is not so subservient as formerly, would not confirm Major Griswold, of the Libby, as district judge for Florida, has again withdrawn his nomination to that position and appointed him associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

"The Southern Historical Papers," Rev. J. W. Jones, D. D., editor, for January, has been received. In its table of interesting contents we notice "The Defence of Mobile in 1865," by General Dabney H. Maury; "Detailed Minutes of Soldier Life," by Carlton McCarthy; "Address on the Character of General R. E. Lee," by John Hampton Chamberlayne," &c., &c.

Mr. Cronin, the Tilden elector from Oregon, must be an exceedingly determined man, for a witness before a Congressional investigating committee yesterday, said he heard the republican electors ask him for their certificates, and Cronin replied, "I will see hell freeze over before I will give them up."

Mr. Conkling's speech on the compromise electoral bill is acknowledged, even by those who oppose that bill, to have been one of the best and most convincing ever delivered in that body, and to have sustained in every point the high estimation in which he is held by his particular friends.

The holders of what are known as the French Spoliation claims, some of whom reside in this city, have, through their counsel, petitioned Congress to appropriate the unexpended portion of the Geneva award to the payment of the amounts due them.

Both the Northern Pacific and the Texas Pacific railroad bills were defeated by the action of the House of Representatives, yesterday, for this session at least.

The passage of the compromise bill by the U. S. Senate, this morning, and the significant vote by which it was passed—all the members present but fourteen voting for it, and only one of that small number a democrat—shows plainly enough that the house will pass it also; and as President Grant, before he knew it would receive such general approbation, said he was in favor of it, he cannot well repeat his action on the Police Board bill, and veto it, especially as he knows that it would be passed over his veto; so, to all intents and purposes, it has become a law, and we may soon expect to have a settlement of the question that for so long a time has distracted the people and interests of the whole country, and that that settlement will result in the inauguration of Gov. Tilden but few now doubt, for the fact of his election is generally acknowledged.

The Richmond Whig certainly expresses the opinion of the vast majority of the conservative voters of this section of the State when it says:

"Gen. Hunton, Virginia's able and faithful representative upon the House committee, may rest assured ninety per cent. of the conservatives of the State cordially approve his action in signing the report, as the future will prove should the issue ever be made. Virginians are practical and conservative in fact as well as by profession. The impracticables only make the exceptions."

As the compromise bill will cut short the term of President Grant to but five weeks, he is doing all he can for himself in that time in the pardoning line, and since he has never regained the faith in human nature he lost when Admiral Porter told the truth about him, he is treating all flesh alike, provided it has any relation to the whiskey ring frauds, and consequently democrats—ward politicians at that—as well as radicals, are receiving executive clemency.

The Southern Chureman, which has a quiet way of its own in expressing a great deal by a few words, says: "Political matters do not look so angry as they did. Whether Mr. Tilden or Mr. Hayes be declared President, we may feel confident either will be far better than the distinguished soldier who occupies the seat that statesmen once held. Here, then, is a prospect for better times."

Dr. Charles W. Chancellor, formerly of this city, but now a member of the Baltimore City Council, during a speech in that body, last night, took occasion to explain his allusion of the previous evening to insanity among Virginians. He said "any man could be polite to a pretty woman, but it took a gentleman to be polite to an ugly woman, and in like manner any man could be sane, but it took a man of brains to be insane."

That a change has taken place in the condition of the country, and that that change has been for the better, no stronger evidence could be produced than the fact of the substitution of Judge Davis for Gen. Logan in the U. S. Senate. With Boutwell and Logan out of the Senate, two great obstructions to national prosperity are removed.

Now that Col. Strother has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Penitentiary, we deem it not out of place to say that none of the applicants for the vacancy possesses in a more eminent degree all the qualifications for the position than Col. Tancill, and certainly none could be more deserving.

News of the Day.
The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for ten million dollars, of which seven millions are coupon bonds and three millions registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 24th day of April next, and the interest on the bonds will cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—\$100, No. 2135 to 25,508, both inclusive; \$50, No. 26,701 to 31,500, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 62,401 to 70,550, both inclusive. Registered bonds—\$50, No. 3010 to 400, both inclusive; \$100, No. 4501 to 5300, both inclusive; \$500, No. 3251 to 3600, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 12,001 to 13,350, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 47,510 to 5100, both inclusive; \$10,000, No. 8201 to 9300, both inclusive.

John McKernan and wife were recently arrested in Cincinnati for dealing in counterfeit money, and Miles Ogle was arrested in the same city for manufacturing the article. Ogle has since made a confession to a government detective by which the latter yesterday obtained over one hundred fifty executed plates, among them plates for the manufacture of ten dollar notes on banks at Richmond, Lafayette and Munroe, Ind. He also obtained 40,000 counterfeit fifty cent pieces, which had been buried in a suburb of Cincinnati. These pieces so closely resemble the genuine that none but experts could detect them.

A terrible double murder was committed Tuesday night in Gentry settlement, Saline county, Arkansas. Two women named Mrs. H. B. Taylor and Mrs. M. H. Slaner, wives of esteemed planters, were both murdered in cold blood. They were stopping at the same house, their husbands being en route to Little Rock with produce. The murders were committed for the purpose of robbery.

Tuesday night while Mrs. John Walsh was seated at the window of her residence, in Williamsburgh, New York, she was startled by the report of a pistol, the crash of glass, and the screams of her infant son, Richard, whom she was holding in her arms. She discovered that the child had been struck on the breast by a pistol ball. The person who fired is unknown.

Jack Williams, the negro burglar, who shot Detective W. G. Pride, in Memphis, Tenn., on Tuesday, was arrested on the Memphis and Charleston train Tuesday night by the conductor after an attempt to shoot the latter. Two thousand dollars in money, some diamonds and jewelry, all stolen, were recovered. Pride is not expected to recover.

In the New Jersey House, yesterday, a bill was passed exempting all soldiers who served in the recent war from poll tax, and requiring colored persons to pay said tax. A bill to protect assemblages in buildings, providing facilities for egress, &c., was also passed.

The committee for the reorganization of the Chesapeake and Ohio road have thus far received the assent of holders of \$22,000,000 bonds—the bonds having been duly forwarded and placed in charge of the Central Trust Company.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue appeared before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, and asked that private bankers be included in the tax on deposits.

Beebe's steam saw mill, at Island Pond, Vt., was burned last night. Loss \$40,000.

Debate in the Senate.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, after Mr. Sargent had finished his speech,

Mr. Conkling presented a petition, numerously signed by merchants and business men of New York, in favor of the passage of the pending bill in regard to the electoral count. He said he would present to the Senate, were it not addressed to the special committee, a telegram received this morning from Indiana, signed by thirty-seven republicans and three democrats, expressing gratitude for the intelligent and patriotic labors of the special committee which have resulted in a bill for the settlement of the presidential question, and expressing the most earnest desire that it may become a law. Among the signers of the telegram was once Governor; that of Leodias Sexton, who was once Lieutenant Governor; that of Mr. Gordon, the republican candidate for attorney general at the late election, and that of Gen. Ben Harrison, who, as the republican candidate for Governor, carried the flag and gallantly led the late campaign in Indiana, though it was disastrous. [Mr. Conkling then handed the telegram to Mr. Morton, amidst laughter on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Conkling then resumed his remarks commenced the day before, and argued that in no instance had the President of the Senate attempted to do anything in presiding over the joint convention to count the electoral vote except by the command of the two houses. During the whole history of the government, until the adoption of the twenty-second joint rule, the two houses had always pre-arranged the whole process of counting the vote. He then referred to the difficulties attending the presidential contest in 1800, and said not only the men in both houses of Congress but the leaders of thought all over the country had their attention riveted upon the subject of managing just such questions as some of those awaiting solution now. He referred to the Geneva commission for the settlement of the Alabama difficulty with Great Britain, and said one of the greatest emperors on earth was the umpire on the San Juan commission, but the fifteen million dollars awarded was valueless compared with the tranquility of our land for a single day. If he who ruleth his own spirit is greater than he who ruleth a city, what should be said of the millions of people who, by an act as needless as the wave of a hand, settled this vexed question in an hour? He commented at some length upon the powers and duties of the commission, and said it could do nothing not authorized by the constitution and law as it now stood, and it must report to the two houses of Congress. It was not a roving commission to traverse all the realms of fancy and imagination.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) said while he heard the Senator from New York with great positiveness assert the fact that the commission must be bound by the constitution, he had heard others with equal positiveness declare that the commission could go behind the returns from a State to settle a question which belonged to the States themselves. Would it not be safer for Congress by statute to limit the powers and duties of the commission?

Mr. Conkling replied that the commission would be bound by an oath, and its action was subject to the review of Congress. If the honorable Senator from Massachusetts proposed to launch upon the heavy current of this debate the powers of the commission he would be launching the subject upon a sea without shore or bottom, and the 4th of March, 1877, the 4th of March, 1878, would not see the end of the controversy.

Mr. Dawes (in his seat) made some remarks to Mr. Conkling as to how they did in Massachusetts.

Mr. Conkling said the idea that anything upon the earth or in the heavens could be as perfect as they made things in Massachusetts he did not entertain for one minute. When the other States of this Union ever approximated the perfection of Massachusetts the time will have come when no problem could exist that could not be solved. Even contested Presidential votes would count themselves, and the whole universe would go on by an automatic and self-adjusting process. [Laughter.] Continuing his argument, Mr. Conkling denied that the bill was a compromise. It surrendered the rights of none, but asserted and maintained the rights of all. It submitted to lawful authority a solution of the pending question. The bill might be denounced by partisans on one side or the other. It might be derided by the adventurers and the thoughtless. It might be treated with courageous irony, as the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) treated it. It might not for the present receive the approbation of even the thoughtful and the patriotic, but it would stand as a monument to posterity, and within the constitution, believed it advantageous and within the constitution, would be beneficial to the people of all the States, including that great State whose interest and whose honor was so dear to him. The bill might be derided now, but time, at whose great altar all passions and all prejudices must bow, would at last vindicate the bill and those who proposed it.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said he hoped, before this debate closed, to have an opportunity of answering some things which had been said to show that much had been said without foundation in fact. His purpose now was to notice a dispatch from the citizens of Indiana, handed to the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) by the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) this morning, and read by the former Senator. That dispatch endorsed the bill. He could see no reason for producing it unless it was to show that he (Mr. Morton) did not properly represent the sentiment of the people of Indiana, and especially the republican party of that State. He immediately telegraphed to Indianapolis, and a few moments ago he received a dispatch, which he read. It states that the paper endorsing the bill was carried about the streets all day yesterday, and many leading republicans refused to sign it. A resolution passed the Merchants' Exchange favoring the bill by a strict party vote.

Mr. Conkling—The Senator does not read the signature.

Mr. Morton—No, sir; but I can give the name of the sender if desired. It is from a respectable source. He then read a dispatch from the republican members of the Indiana Legislature announcing that they in caucus had endorsed his action; also a dispatch from Indianapolis saying, "The prevailing sentiment among our leading men is, 'Hold the fort.'"

Mr. Conkling—What fort is that?

Mr. Morton—The fort of the constitution—a fort you do not occupy. [He then read another dispatch from Tippecanoe, Ind., endorsing his action.]

Mr. Conkling—Are these anonymous, including Tippecanoe and Tyler too? [Laughter.] Mr. Morton—My friend has had his eight hours to make his speech. I hope he will make a few minutes now. [Renewed laughter.] Continuing his remarks Mr. Morton said he had more than 200 letters from Indiana, Ohio, and other States giving the sentiment of the people and sustaining his course. He had letters from leading republicans and at least three democrats sustaining him. While the Senator from New York was looking after Indiana and attempting to show that the (Morton) did not represent the people of that State he might as well look after New York. He (Morton) had at least thirty letters from New York city, Buffalo, and elsewhere in New York endorsing his course and saying he represented the republican party. The republican press of New York city denounced this compromise, the N. Y. Times, the leading republican paper, took strong ground against it. The N. Y. Tribune, the leading independent paper, took strong ground against it, and throughout the country republican papers were almost unanimously opposed to it.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana, said he was at Indianapolis on Monday, and passed a day there. He saw quite a number of leading citizens of both political parties. He heard but one opinion as to the propriety of passing this bill, and that was in favor of it. He was in the State Senate. Reference was made in conversation in regard to the action of the republican caucus and a republican Senator said they had passed a resolution against the bill, but they did not pass it by an unanimous vote. He saw ex Gov. Baker, who supported the bill, and the people were united in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Conkling said nothing was further from his mind than to intimate that the Senator from Indiana did not represent his constituents. When the dispatch which he read this morning came to the committee he thought he had a right to read it, even though it did come from the State which the Senator from Indiana represented. If the Senator (Mr. Morton) thought he intended to accuse him of misrepresenting his State he had only to say that "to the jealous, trifles light as air are confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ."

Mr. Morton—If that was the only dispatch which the committee ever had approving of their course then I can excuse their desire to get it before the public. As to his colleague (Mr. McDonald) he never regarded him as a correct exponent of the republican sentiment of Indiana. [Laughter.]

Mr. McDonald said he would like to know what the standing of Baker, Fisher and Hoyle, of Indianapolis, was?

Mr. Morton—They are gentlemen of standing; my warm friends. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Morton said it was to the interest of the man whom he believed to have been elected President of the United States; it was to the interest of truth and to the best interest of the nation that the vote for President now should be counted as it was during the first three-quarters of a century of the republic. It was not right to make a new plan now. For years he had been attempting to bring this matter before Congress, but no interest was taken in it, and it was now insisted that a new plan should be made.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 24, 1877.—It is probable that there will be an active fight over the proposed new railroad from this city to Washington. If this comes up it will occupy much of the time of the General Assembly. Everything else must give way for railroads. This is as true when the bill is before the Legislature as when the engine is on the track. I regret to see a railroad bill. Ex-Gov. Smith and Honest John will not even be able to prevent its consuming too much of the time of the Legislature. As usual the session will come to a close, and half of the work will not be done. At any rate if there is to be a railroad fight, it is to be hoped that it will begin at once.

The Governor has appointed Messrs. John E. Cary, Charles Campbell, and Dr. Charles H. Smith directors of the Penitentiary. Dr. Smith is the only new appointee. The Governor evidently believes in rotation in office.

The resignation of Col. French Strother, as Superintendent of the Penitentiary, was sent to the General Assembly to-day. A caucus will be held next Wednesday to nominate his successor. Gen. R. Lindsey Walker, Colonel Samuel A. Swan, and Mr. Strother, jr., are the principal candidates mentioned.

Senator Johnson has introduced a bill in the Senate providing for a new system of ballots. The bill provides that the envelopes and tickets shall be of the same size and uniform in color, and that they shall be furnished by the State. The judges shall be two of one party and three of the other, instead of as now. Mr. Johnson urged the passage of his bill at some length, and Mr. Hinton opposed it.

The Senate, to-day, passed bills incorporating the town of McKenzie, in Fairfax county, and to incorporate the Fort Monroe and Hampton Railroad Company; and also passed the bill to settle the State's interest in the Thornton Gap Turnpike Company.

Col. French Strother says, in the communication transmitting his resignation as Superintendent of the Penitentiary, that he has the assurance of his medical attendants that his restoration to health is absolutely certain, but as the General Assembly has thought that the public service was suffering by his absence from his post, he has deemed it best to resign.

Beecher drew a crowd of about six hundred people last night, and yet I have been out in the streets and have not found a man who was there. One minister was present, and he sat in an out of the way place. The indignation of the ladies particularly is immense. "The idea of gentlemen of Richmond going to hear that creature," they say, and flounce at a fellow, and look daggers at him. But they all give a strike the wrong man. "Oh, no, I wouldn't give a cent to hear him; heard too much of him already," says the man as he moves away. I understand that, when Beecher was told that the people here were down on him, and he would speak to an empty house, he said, "Ah, well I'll win them over," and he certainly made his gold and unsympathetic audience grow enthusiastic.

Col. George Wythe Munford will be President of the "Richmond Blues" Association," the bill incorporating which has passed both Houses.

THE JUDGES WHO ARE TO COUNT THE VOTE.—Mr. George Alfred Townsend briefly sketches four of the members of the Supreme Court who are to assist in counting the electoral vote, should the plan recommended by the joint Congressional committee be adopted:

"Clifford is a man steeped in reverence for the tribunal where he has passed so many years. This old man, colossal in size, weighing about or above 300 pounds, made the treaty with Mexico in 1847. He was appointed by a democratic administration, and is hardly ever heard to refer to political questions.

"Judge Miller speaks pleasantly about the new duty devolving upon him. He is universally regarded in Missouri by the ex-rebels as well as by the republicans of Iowa as the ablest jurist west of the river Mississippi. By birth he is a Kentuckian, and was once a doctor.

"Judge Field is a man of stupendous reading and information, the ablest lawyers on the Pacific side, and the peer of anybody in the court. He is a man of ready opinions, but as a judge his impartiality is unquestioned.

"Judge Strong is the most judicial looking man on the bench of a noble height, with grey locks from his crown. His position in Pennsylvania was of the highest; he is seldom heard of here except in the legal social circle.

"While many look upon Davis as the fifth judge, some say that Conkling's appointee—Ward Hunt—would be apt to imitate Conkling's ennobled motives and forget the partisan in the public officer, and that he may be the choice. Others think that the judges will select the easy and agreeable Bradley, who was appointed a republican, but whose State went for Tilden by so great a majority that he will be evenly balanced in the influences which environ him."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

If the compromise scheme goes through there will be a serious objection urged to the selection of Judge Davis as the fifth member from the Supreme bench. His name is constantly mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination for Senator in Illinois, and as no disapproval has come from him, this circumstance, taken in connection with his candidacy for the St. Louis nomination for the Presidency is held to make him unavailable. It is conceded that the fifth judge must necessarily be a man with some political predilections, but there would be an obvious impropriety, it is argued, in selecting any person identified with the active movements of the democracy and hoping for preferment from that party. The selection, if the consideration of seniority prevails, will fall upon Justice Swaine, but it is held that he should not serve on account of his residence in Ohio, then it is likely that Justice Bradley will be chosen.

The Compromise.
The Delaware Legislature yesterday passed a resolution endorsing the electoral bill, and requesting the Delaware delegation in Congress to vote for it. A similar resolution in the Colorado Senate was indefinitely postponed. In the New Jersey House a resolution endorsing Senator Conkling's speech on the electoral bill was laid on the table. The radical caucus of the Nebraska Legislature vote against the electoral bill as unconstitutional, and say it is the duty of the President of the Senate to canvass the Presidential vote and declare the result.—The radical House of Louisiana passed a resolution expressing full faith and confidence in the President of the Senate, and requesting Senators and Representatives of Louisiana to oppose the passage of the bill. In the Connecticut Senate the resolution endorsing the plan was amended by striking out the portion requesting the Connecticut members of Congress to support it, and then passed 19 to 1. In the House the resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations 116 to 11.

The Soup House.

Much has been said about the soup house, and so many false statements made in the papers and misrepresentations circulated on the streets and elsewhere, that I propose to correct many of the errors and misstatements and make a plain and truthful statement of what I know and saw. It is not true that only nine whites were served with soup on Saturday last; thirteen times that number were served from the office of the soup house, principally small children. The little children are put in the office, both white and colored, and served there. I was present all the time, and know it to be so. Many negro girls and boys, I know it, and if necessary could name them. Many white and colored people also come at night, and none are sent away empty. The superintendent is a kind-hearted man, and dispenses the provision in his custody to the best advantage. A great deal has been said about the machine used to deal out the soup. The meat is cut up in small pieces in the presence of every one, and put in the caldron. What use would it be to a family except for soup. There is, therefore, no inducement to steal it, because there is plenty of soup without the trouble of making it. As to the machine of the machine for political effect, I know but one man who is trying that on. The Committee on the Poor, who have supervision over the matter, give their attention and do the best they can for the benefit of all who apply for food. In conclusion, I will say that much good has been done by the soup house, but I believe a better system might be devised.

Economy.

To illustrate what the weekly saving, or the extra production will amount to in a single year, we select the following common items:

1 egg a week.....	at 70c. per doz.....	\$1.40
2 eggs a week.....	at 15c. per doz.....	1.00
1 quart wheat a week.....	at 90c. per bushel.....	1.60
13 quarts corn a week.....	at 60c. per bushel.....	1.01
3 quarts corn a week.....	at 33c. per bushel.....	1.61
2 quarts potatoes a week.....	at 50c. per bushel.....	1.02
4 quarts potatoes a week.....	at 25c. per bushel.....	1.02
1 cabbage a week.....	at 30c. per head.....	1.56
12 quarts milk a week.....	at 20c. per quart.....	1.56
12 oz. butter a week.....	at 32c. per pound.....	1.60
12 oz. lard a week.....	at 34c. per pound.....	1.60
1 lb. of wool a week.....	at \$1 per cord.....	1.60
1 quart wood a week.....	at 10c. per cord.....	1.60
1 lb. sugar a week.....	at 12c. per pound.....	1.60
12 oz. tea a week.....	at 90c. per pound.....	1.60
12 oz. coffee a week.....	at 32c. per pound.....	1.60
1 lb. of stamps a week.....	at 3c. cents.....	1.60
1 poor cigar a week.....	at 3c. cents.....	1.60
Total.....		\$22.17

—Southern Overthrow.

Harrison Gwinn shot and killed Anderson Richmond at Centre, Ohio, yesterday, and afterward committed suicide.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, JANUARY 25, 1877.—There is no change to note in the market since yesterday's report. Wheat is quiet and firm at 104 1/2 for common to choice lots, with offerings to-day of 1532 bushels. Corn is dull, with sales of 1145 bushels at 61, 62 and 63, as to quality. Rye is active at 70 and 71. No Oats reported.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 24, 1877. Beef Cattle—Prices to-day ranged as follows: Best Beefers..... 5 50 a 6 25
Generally rated first quality..... 5 25 a 5 50
Medium or good fair quality..... 3 62 a 4 25
Ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows..... 2 25 a 3 25
General average of the market..... 3 25 a 4 00
Extra range of prices..... 3 00 a 4 75
Most of the sales were from..... 4 00 a 4 75
The wholesale market is fairly active this week, as is also the retail trade generally, to a greater degree, at all events than last week, but it was not sustained throughout. Prices for all grades except the top of the scale are in most of the hands. The quality varied but little, if any, from last week, the tops in some cases being a little better. Quotations 3 25 a 3 50 per 100 lbs. We quote common Cows at 20 a 25, and very dull; better grades 30 a 35 per head, and in good demand. Total receipts for the week 203 head. Total sales for the past week 1613 head.

Sleep—The home demand has been very dull during the past week, but there has been an Eastern demand for speculative purposes to the extent of some 1500 head, and this latter call has been about the only support of prices, which, grades being considered, shows a decided advance. There is some improvement in the quality of the offerings as compared with last week's. We quote at 4 1/2c per lb. Receipts this week 2430 head.

Hogs—The market has been much less active than last week, the only activity being in the mother called, being with the better grades, and those were quite scarce, the quality of the receipts being possibly not even as good as they were last week. There is a fair prospect for the maintenance of present prices for good Hogs. We quote common to fair at 7 1/2c, extra at 8 1/2c, and sales being at 8 1/2c per lb. Receipts this week 1851 head.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Stocks active and better. Money 1/2. Gold Government—little doing and lower. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining. Corn a shade firmer.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Virginia 60c, deferred; 71c Virginia, consolidated; 97c do 24c series 271; Cotton firm; middling 12 1/2c; Flour firm; cotton and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western red 14 1/2c; No. 2 Chicago Spring 14 1/2c; Pennsylvania red 15 1/2c; Maryland red 15 1/2c; 60c; 62c; 64c; 66c; 68c; 70c; 72c; 74c; 76c; 78c; 80c; 82c; 84c; 86c; 88c; 90c; 92c; 94c; 96c; 98c; 100c; 102c; 104c; 106c; 108c; 110c; 112c; 114c; 116c; 118c; 120c; 122c; 124c; 126c; 128c; 130c; 132c; 134c; 136c; 138c; 140c; 142c; 144c; 146c; 148c; 150c; 152c; 154c; 156c; 158c; 160c; 162c; 164c; 166c; 168c; 170c; 172c; 174c; 176c; 178c; 180c; 182c; 184c; 186c; 188c; 190c; 192c; 194c; 196c; 198c; 200c; 202c; 204c; 206c; 208c; 210c; 212c; 214c; 216c; 218c; 220c; 222c; 224c; 226c; 228c; 230c; 232c; 234c; 236c; 238c; 240c; 242c; 244c; 246c; 248c; 250c; 252c; 254c; 256c; 258c; 260c; 262c; 264c; 266c; 268c; 270c; 272c; 274c; 276c; 278c; 280c; 282c; 284c; 286c; 288c; 290c; 292c; 294c; 296c; 298c; 300c; 302c; 304c; 306c; 308c; 310c; 312c; 314c; 316c; 318c; 320c; 322c; 324c; 326c; 328c; 330c; 332c; 334c; 336c; 338c; 340c; 342c; 344c; 346c; 348c; 350c; 352c; 354c; 356c; 358c; 360c; 362c; 364c; 366c; 368c; 370c; 372c; 374c; 376c; 378c; 380c; 382c; 384c; 386c; 388c; 390c; 392c; 394c; 396c; 398c; 400c; 402c; 404c; 406c; 408c; 410c; 412c; 414c; 416c; 418c; 420c; 422c; 424c; 426c; 428c; 430c; 432c; 434c; 436c; 438c; 440c; 442c; 444c; 446c; 448c; 450c; 452c; 454c; 456c; 458c; 460c; 462c; 464c; 466c; 468c; 470c; 472c; 474c; 4